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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising:

5 a first substrate comprising a first surface;

a second substrate comprising a second surface, the second surface being in parallel with and opposite to the first surface of the first substrate, and a pixel area being defined on the second surface;

10 a first common electrode positioned on the first surface of the first substrate;

a secondpixel electrode disposed above the pixel region of the second substrate, the second electrode having a first slit elongated along a first direction;

15 an isolation layer disposed on the surface of the second substrate to cover the secondpixel electrode;

a thirdsecond common electrode disposed on the isolation layer and within the pixel region, a second slit being defined on the thirdsecond common electrode and along the first direction, the first and second slits being

20 interlaced; and

a plurality of anisotropic liquid crystal molecules with negative dielectric constant positioned between the first common electrode and the thirdsecond common electrode, the longitudinal axis of the liquid crystal

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molecules being positioned along a second direction horizontally, and a first angle being formed between the first direction and the second direction;

5 wherein a biased electric field is formed as a voltage is applied between the first common electrode and the second pixel electrode,

10 such that (a) a first horizontal biased electric field is formed in the neighborhood of the second slit, the first horizontal biased electric field is perpendicular to the first direction, and the liquid crystal molecules are rotated to make the longitudinal axis of the liquid crystal molecules in the neighborhood of the second slit being in parallel to the first direction,

15 (b) the longitudinal axis of the liquid crystal molecules in the neighborhood of the first common electrode maintain along the second direction because no horizontal biased electrical field is formed near the first common electrode, and

20 (c) the liquid crystal molecules between the first common electrode and the second slit of the thirdsecond common electrode gradually rotate from the second direction to the first direction.

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2. (Original) The liquid crystal display of claim 1, further comprising a first polarizer positioned above the first substrate, and a second polarizer positioned below the second substrate.

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3. (Canceled)

4. (Currently amended) The liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the thirdsecond common electrode is a transparent lower common electrode.

5. (Currently amended) The liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the biased electric field formed between the secondpixel electrode and the thirdsecond common electrode is used to accelerate the rotation of the liquid crystal molecules so as to reduce a driving voltage of the liquid crystal display.

6. (Currently amended) The liquid crystal display of claim 1 wherein the isolation layer is used to isolate the secondpixel electrode from the thirdsecond common electrode and avoid a short circuit between the secondpixel electrode and the thirdsecond common electrode.

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7. (Currently amended) The liquid crystal display of claim 1 further comprising a protrusion projected from the first surface of the first substrate, the protrusion being electrically connecting the first common electrode with the 5 ~~third~~^{second} common electrode so that the first common electrode and the ~~third~~^{second} common electrode being in a substantially equal voltage.

8. (Currently amended) The liquid crystal display of claim 7 10 wherein a common signal is provided to the first common electrode and ~~third~~^{the} second common electrodes, the first common electrode is connected to the ~~third~~^{second} common electrode so as to reduce a delay of the common signal.

15 9. (Currently amended) The liquid crystal display of claim 7 wherein the ~~third~~^{second} common electrode has a width, and the width is reduced when the first common electrode is connected to the ~~third~~^{second} common electrode so as to increase an aperture ratio of the display.

20 10. (Currently amended) The liquid crystal display of claim 7 wherein static charges formed on the first common electrode are released through the protrusion after the first common electrode is connected to the ~~third~~^{second} common electrode.

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11. (Original) The liquid crystal display of claim 7 wherein
the distance between the first and second substrate is defined
as a cell gap, and the protrusion is used to form an even cell
5 gap between the first and second substrates.